

NOW READY.
CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY
FOR
CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO,
STRaits SETTLEMENTS, COchin
CHINA, SIAM, &c.
FOR 1883.
WITH WHAT IS INCORPORATED
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

The issue for 1883 which is the
TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL PUBLICATION,
has been considerably extended, both in the
Directory proper and in the Appendix. The
parts in Borneo have been added to the
former; whilst the latter includes in addition
to the usual contents, the Treaty between
Brazil and China, the new regulations for
the overland trade between Russia and China,
the Revised Consular Regulations for the
Treaty Ports of China, Pilotage Regulations
and other addenda.

Orders for copies may be sent to the *Daily
Press* Office, where it is published, or to the
following Agents—

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SANFRANCISCO.—Mr. E. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK.—Mosses, S. M. Pottingill & Co.,
37, Park Row.
Daily Press Office, 27th January, 1883.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GO-
VERNOR and his Royal Highness the
DUKE of EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PENTRERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIERS,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of
Orders it is particularly requested that all
business communications be addressed to the
Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [23]

BIRTH.—
On the 12th instant, at No. 16, Praya Central, [229]
wife of T. H. Davies, daughter. [229]

DEATH.—
On the 6th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, John THORNBURN, of the Chartered Merchant Bank, 70, LILLIAN ANNE MOTTON, daughter of the late James ROBERTSON MOTTON, 21, Newgate, N.S.W., 28 DEATHS.

At his residence, Macao, on the morning of the 7th instant, HENRIQUEZ ALFONSO LIMA, aged 70. [234]

JOHN F. SCHENKEL, late of Tonquin, at Macao, aged 25 years. [234]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 20TH, 1883.

The gao returns published in Saturday's *Gazette* show that the total number of prisoners in Victoria Gaol on the 31st December last was 552, as against 721 on the first day of the year, and the average number for the whole year was considerably under that of the previous twelve months. The total number of offences for which prisoners were committed to gaol from the respective courts of the Colony in 1882, including remand and debt, was 3,498, while in 1881 it was 4,150, in 1880, 3,550, and in 1879, 3,669. The figures for previous years are not given in the same form. It had been usual to publish the number of prisoners in gaol on the last day of each week of the year, and in a separate return a classification of the offences for which prisoners were confined during each month of the year. In this return the same prisoner would necessarily count as two or again as long as he continued in gaol, so that the returns are comparatively valuable for the purpose of comparison. Adding together the number for each month in 1879 the total is 4,474; in 1874, 4,183; 1875, 4,423; and 1876, 5,119. For 1877 and 1878 the gao returns were not published in the *Gazette*, which is a significant fact, and one quite in consonance with the general policy of the late Administration, one point of which was to publish nothing that was disagreeable or inconvenient to make known. In 1876 the publication of the returns was recommended in the form in which they now appear, that is, giving the number of offences for which prisoners were committed, so that each prisoner counts only once in the total. The form is a much more sensible one than the old one, but it would have been altogether more satisfactory if when the new system was commenced a decennial table had been published so that the opportunity of comparison might have been continued. This was not done, however, and we have, therefore, only the figures for the last four years, which are as follows—1879, 3,669; 1880, 3,550; 1881, 4,150; and 1882, 3,498. From other sources it is possible to obtain the material for comparison, more especially from the police reports. These show that the number of cases reported to the police increased from 5,451 in 1876 to 6,096 in 1881, the numbers of larcenies for those years being respectively 938 and 1,879. We thus find that while Sir John Pope Hennessy's administration was marked by a notable increase of crime, no sooner does he leave the Colony than there is a falling off in the figures, the number of offences for which prisoners were committed to gaol declining by some 15 per cent. in 1882 (during the greater part of which year he was absent) as compared with the number in 1881. This result is certainly not due to any new legislation or any important change in the machinery of government. Crime, as has often been remarked, varies in volume from time to time without any ascertainable cause, and it might ordinarily be considered rash to express a decided opinion as to the reason for the falling off just mentioned. The circumstances, however, are peculiar. The connection between Sir John Pope Hennessy's policy and the increase of crime during his administration was clearly marked. The criminals themselves called him the "merciful man" and stated that they were induced to visit the Colony by his reputation for

clemency. This being so the fact that crime should decline imminently he leaves the Colony is one that can hardly escape attention, and although any opinion as to the immediate cause must be more or less speculative, we venture to give expression to the view that it is due to the greater firmness of the present Administration in regard to crime and the absence of that continual and erratic interference by which Sir John Pope Hennessy was wont to throw all departments of the Government into confusion, including the police, and even to some extent the courts of the Colony.

The Criminal Sessions were formally opened yesterday and were adjourned until Wednesday, the 28th instant.

The O. and O. steamer *Osceola*, with the 30th American mail, left San Francisco on the 30th ultimo for Yokohama and Hongkong.

The French transport *Le Corse* arrived in Singapore on the 8th instant, with the first portion of the troops belonging to the Tongqua expedition, and left for Saigon immediately after loading.

The *Seattle Times* states that a tiger was shot on the night of the 8th inst. by a watchman on the *Emperor* Estate, Tsim-Tsui-Tum Road, Singapore. The animal, it is said, measured 5 feet in length.

The *Hechi Shibus* states that two ironclads of war, the *Ki*, had been purchased by the Japanese Government, 800,000 yen having been remitted as part payment. The class of vessel is said to be similar to the *Fascio*.

Small pox having been very prevalent in Shanghai, the Mercury and New steamer arrived from home. This was a vessel of slightly over 1,000 tons, and every respect similar to the *Chambers*. S. N. Co. gave strict orders that all their employes sailors and staff must walk up to the company's doctor and get vaccinated.

On Sunday the *Changchow*, the last of Macao, Butterfield & Swaine's new steamer, arrived from home. She is a vessel of slightly over 1,000 tons, and every respect similar to the *Whampoa*, *Wesing*, and *Kai-ping*, which have before been described.

It was proved in the course of an investigation before the Court in British Columbia that thirty-two Chinese, who had landed there had been transported into the United States as Indian women. It is stated, says the *Nation*, that this traffic will be carried on upon a large scale during this year. The women had been sold to Chinese men residing in the States.

We note the announcement, in the *Rising Sun*, of the sudden death, from heart disease, on the 4th inst., of Dr. Pook of the Imperial Government Hospital, Nagasaki. Dr. Pook, who was only 37 years of age, was a native of Utrecht, Holland, and first arrived in Japan in 1877. He was very much beloved by the Japanese, large numbers of whom attended his funeral on the 6th inst.

The Danish steamer *Volmer* and the British steamer *Boyes* were to leave the Cosmopolitan and Aberdeen docks respectively and the Spanish steamer *Don Juan* the Slip at Kowloon yesterday. The British steamer *Hinataza* leaves Kowloon dock to-day. The O. and O. steamer *Arabie* will be at the Cosmopolitan dock yesterday, and the British steamer *Lido* and the German steamer *Astor* to Aberdeen dock.

The following circular signed by the Colonial Secretary was sent round yesterday afternoon:

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One Astor—1, Mr. A. G. Romanus; 2, Mr. D. Nowroozi; One Annual—1, Mr. D. Nowroozi; 2, Mrs. F. B. Johnson; One Dahlia—1, Mrs. F. B. Johnson; 2, Mr. J. H. Cox, extra; Mr. H. J. Holmes; One Geranium—1, Mrs. F. B. Johnson; 2, Mr. G. D. Nowroozi; extra; Mr. H. J. Holmes; One Fox Fern—1, Mr. C. D. Bottomley; One Pink Carnation of Sweet William—1, Mr. H. J. Holmes; extra; Mr. A. G. Romanus; One Hyacinth—1, Mr. A. G. Romanus; One Gladiolas—1, Mr. D. Nowroozi; 2, Mr. J. B. Johnson; One Dahlia—1, Mrs. E. L. Woodin; 2, Mr. J. K. Davis; extra; Mr. A. G. Romanus; One Daphne—1, Mrs. F. B. Johnson; 2, Mr. H. J. Holmes; One Dahlia—1, Mrs. F. B. Johnson; 2, Mrs. Coxon; One Narcissus—1, Mr. A. G. Romanus; 2, Mr. H. N. Moody; nowmended; Mr. D. Nowroozi; One set of Tanakas—4, Mr. E. L. Woodin; 2, Mr. D. Nowroozi; One set of CHINESE PRIMULAS—1, Mr. E. L. Woodin; 2, Mr. A. G. Romanus; ONE SET FLOWERS.

Four Camellias (Bloomed)—1, Mr. H. N. Moody; 2, Mrs. F. B. Johnson; Four Chrysanthemums—1, Mr. D. Nowroozi; 2, Mrs. F. B. Johnson; Four Rose Elbows—1, Mr. H. J. Holmes; 2, Mr. D. Nowroozi; Six bunches Cut Flowers, distributor (each bunch to be sent in one box only)—1, Mrs. E. L. Woodin; 2, Mr. E. L. Woodin; extra; Mrs. Coxon; Six Starry—extra; Mrs. H. J. Cox; Two sets of Wild Flowers—1, Mrs. Coxon; 2, Mrs. G. Sharp. VEGETABLES.

Set of Vegetables—1, Mr. E. L. Woodin; 2, Mr. H. C. MacLean; Two heads of Celery, large—1, Mr. H. J. Holmes; 2, Mrs. F. B. Johnson; Two heads of Celery, dwarf—1, Mr. A. Cheung; 2, Mrs. F. B. Johnson; Six Beet Roots (long)—1, Mr. H. C. MacLean; 2, Mr. E. L. Woodin; extra; Mrs. Coxon; Six Beet Roots (short or round)—1, Mr. N. E. MacLean; 2, Mr. H. J. Holmes; Six Carrots (long)—1, Mrs. H. N. Moody; 2, Mrs. E. L. Woodin; Six Carrots (short or early)—1, Mr. H. C. MacLean; 2, Mr. E. L. Woodin; Six Parsnips—1, Mrs. F. B. Johnson; 2, Mrs. E. L. Woodin; Six Radishes—1, Mr. E. L. Woodin; 2, Mr. H. C. MacLean (Chairman); F. D. Sassecon; H. L. Dalrymple; Luk San Theung; Ng Chueh Fung; and R. Shaw.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, the meeting to-day is a public meeting held in accordance with the provision of the Company's Ordinance, calling for a meeting within four months from the date of the registration of the company. There is no special business to put before the meeting. I have merely to inform you that the company has been formed in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association. Any questions that shareholders may wish to put shall be happy to answer.

No questions were asked, and the meeting terminated.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The following is the thirty-fifth report of the Court of Directors to the ordinary yearly general meeting of shareholders to be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 3 p.m.

To the Proprietors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

GENERAL.—The Directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Bank for the year ending 30th June, 1882.

The net profits for that period, including \$10,400.

from a dividend of 10 per cent., were \$10,600.

Twelve Leeks—1, Mr. H. Dickie; 2, Mr. E. L. Woodin.

Twenty Shalottas—1, Mr. H. Dickie; 2, Mr. E. L. Woodin.

Six Turnips—1, Mr. H. Dickie; 2, Mr. E. L. Woodin.

Twenty-four Onions—1, Mr. H. Dickie; 2, Mr. E. L. Woodin.

Twenty-four Peas—1, Mr. H. Dickie; 2, Mr. E. L. Woodin.

Twenty-four Beans, Broad—1, Mr. H. Dickie; 2, Mr. E. L. Woodin.

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He adds that opium is again being fallen from the 415 to 21s. 40s. Native drug is selling at 18s. 10d. per pound; no sales of Indian have been reported for a month.—*N. C. Daily News Correspondent.*

NEWCHWANG.

16th January.—The dispute between H. R. H. the Consul, and the Commissions of Customs, and the Chinese authorities respecting the vast land in front of the city, which the Chinese claim to have a right to, appears to be now definitely settled; the Chinese having already erected thereon a monument bearing a proclamation by the Tao-tai to the effect that availed attempting to sell the plot in question will be severely punished.

The ministry for the Kuan Arsenal has now been set up and in four-wheel carriages built specially for that purpose; but owing to heavy falls of snow some of it is said to have been precipitated over precipitous the Chien Chien Shan—the Mountain of a Thousand Peaks.

This town boasts some two-and-twenty hills, resorted to by carts laden with timber from the north; and about the time the snow has been removed, timber from a branch of the Ping Shan Range of Woods, in order to collect a special war-tax, at the rate of two hundred cash per cart. This tax is being levied under what is known as an Extraordinary Proclamation, and is imposed by Imperial command to raise the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand taels, which is to be expended in putting the Korean frontier upon a firm basis.

The Chinese are purchasing a printing plant at a time when both pressmen and compositors are now being engaged in Osaka and Nagasaki for service in Korea.

The Chinese of Korea buying up spear-heads and sending them to China in large quantities. Consequently those weapons are scarce in Osaka and Korea, and the price has gone up.

Last year the sum of one-hundred taels were sent by the Chinese to Korea, and increased.

King for Highnesses are of superior quality, and those most sought after in England.

A promising vein of copper has been discovered at Nishi-Himurama, Yonago-gori, Yamato, and an application to work it has been made by Mr. Sofuri, who resides in the same district.

Regarding the approaching visit of His Excellency Inouye to Korea, we hear that the relations between China and Japan are now at a standstill.

Consequently Mr. Inouye desires to have every facility for communicating with His Excellency Inouye.

When the Korean disturbance occurred the Commissariat Department had to purchase large quantities of salted daikon at such short notice that great difficulty was experienced in finding the requisite supplies. Now, however, the daikon will be sent to Korea, and therefore stores of the article will in future be provided in every season ready for any sudden emergency.

On the 16th inst. a junk called the Jum-pu-sing belonging to Awa, left Higo for Osaka laden with rice and other commodities. About 11 o'clock at night a gale came on, and the junk went into Miyamoto-hama for shelter. A boat pulled off, and the men in it asked for water. This was given them, and having thus disarmed, they boarded the junk and carried off all the money and clothing they could lay hands upon.

SHANSI.

17th January.—[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]—Now that Korea is again after its long seclusion from the outer world, with the exception of Japan and China, it is at last to be opened, it seems to me that the observation I have been able to make during a residence of over six months in the Hermit Kingdom, may perhaps be of sufficient interest for you to find them in your valuable paper, as I know that in the East many persons entertain ideas of coming here to settle when the treaty ports are thrown open.

First as to the soil. Shortly after my arrival here took up Torgo-fu (or Tora-fu) as Japan does it, I observed that the country through which our route lay was hilly and very barren, there being scarcely a single tree visible. But after leaving that place for Misamino, and continuing our journey still further south, the general aspect improved; the soil seemed fertile and the hills were covered with a dense forest.

Secondly as to the land. It is now predicted that the rumour that Korea's prosperity depends less upon her agricultural than her mineral resources appears quite correct, and I hope in a future letter to enter more fully upon this subject.

It is stated that the Korean Government have掌管ed one of the gold mines in the interior to the Chinese Government for the sum of 500,000 taels, which will be employed in paying the stipulated amount of 100,000 taels per annum for the payment of the tribute on the legation.

The climate is milder than in the south of Japan. At Misamino, even in August, it is not hot either in the morning or evening, and September a Japanese trader who had brought down a quantity of water-melons from Nagasaki found no sale for them as the weather had already become too cold for them.

The Governor is terribly in earnest in the matter of rebels and presents. One of his personal servants, who acts as *vis-a-vis* on his Excellency's arrival here, lately retired, and the Governor made him a present of 200. It afterwards transpired that this servant had been in the habit of accepting bribes and had managed to get away with it.

The Governor, I am told, threatened to have the servant brought back for punishment, and the master is under investigation.

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I am told that the Fu-tai is well pleased with a proposal I have made to him for the erection of piers near the coal mines. If he only lets me do the thing properly for him I will give him a good supply of electricity also. There is a road, soft soil, so to have a few feet west of the Fu-tai, and the road is good, and the distance within a distance of ten or fifteen miles.

The Governor has recommended General Fu for appointment to the regular post of Commandant of the Lu-ssan Fu Garrison, a Major-General's post, and the most eminent members of the Board of War have thought fit to reject the appointment, as out of the regular routine. It is said that the Board demand a large sum—say 12s. 4d. per month, and the Fu-tai is not being paid.

The Fu-tai is being worth only little. His 1,600 a year, it is not likely that Fu-tai other man will be induced to invest as much ready money in so risky a venture.

Several foreigners—missionaries—have recently arrived here, and official inquiries are being made about them. It requires a considerable amount of Christian fortitude to induce foreign men and women to undertake such arduous work, in order to find a field for their spiritual seed-sowing, and it is not a very encouraging undertaking in this quarter, for the prospects of a rich harvest are very remote. If, however, the seed is judiciously sown it may take root, and at some distant date bear fruit very abundantly indeed.

The practice of self-sacrifice is indispensable to the success of the work. There are now several missions in the field, and there are female missionaries, amounting to all about twenty, but up to the present the Roman Catholics alone have been successful in this prefecture.

I have just been told of a certain Lama, a native of Turbagatai, who, with both the Mohammedan rebels of Ili and the Russians of those parts, in a territory not more than 500 or 600 miles long and 400 or broad. He maintained his independence, and gave the Chinese Government to recognize him as a ruler of the country, but he has so ably defended himself that he is not to be found.

It appears that he gave him permission to withdraw the Russians out of the territories they have taken from the Mongols. He says the Russians are everywhere, but in their own land, and has often beaten them in open warfare.

Some days ago, known, by a powerful bribe, to have been induced in convincing the Fu-tai that China must be paid up to the foreign nations in the form of tribute, and that therefore the safest way is to maintain the use of the old weapons—lances and arrows, halberds, spears, shields and swords. They should, he argues, allow the foreigners to vent their spite on the seacoast ports and cities, and then, if they land, meet them with the native weapons. The people are tall and stout, and it is not a very encouraging undertaking in this quarter, for the prospects of a rich harvest are very remote.

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